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Neutral stochastic functional differential equations with Lévy jumps under the local Lipschitz condition

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Abstract

In this paper, a general neutral stochastic functional differential equations with infinite delay and Lévy jumps (NSFDEwLJs) is studied. We investigate the existence and uniqueness of solutions to NSFDEwLJs at the phase space C_g under the local Carathéodory type conditions. Meanwhile, we also give the exponential estimates and almost surely asymptotic estimates of solutions to NSFDEwLJs.

Keywords: neutral stochastic functional differential equations; Lévy jumps; phase space C_g ; the local Lipschitz condition; exponential estimates and almost surely asymptotic estimates

1 Introduction

Many dynamical systems depend not only on present and past states but also involve derivatives with delays as well as the function itself. Deterministic neutral functional differential equations (NFDEs) are often used to describe such systems. The theory of NFDEs has been studied by many authors, *e.g.*, Hale [1, 2]. Motivated by the chemical engineering systems as well as the theory of aeroelasticity, Kolmanovskii and Myshkis [3, 4] introduced the neutral stochastic functional differential equations (NSFDEs) and gave its applications in chemical engineering and aeroelasticity. Since then, the theory of NSFDEs has attracted more and more attention. For example, the existence, uniqueness, and stability of solutions to NSFDEs can be found in [5–15]. Various efficient computational methods of NSFDEs are obtained and their convergence and stability have been studied by many authors. One can see Jiang [16], Liu [17], Mo [18], Wu [19], Wang [20], Yu [21], Zhou [22], Zong [23, 24].

However, the global Lipschitz condition imposed on [5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 25, 26] is seemed to be considerably strong when one discusses variable applications in real world. For instance, Cox [27] proposed the Cox-Ingersoll-Ross process for describing the short-term interest rates

$$dx(t) = k[\lambda - x(t)]dt + \theta\sqrt{x(t)}dw(t), \quad x(0) = x_0, \quad (1.1)$$

where $k, \lambda \geq 0, \theta > 0$ and $x_0 > 0$. $w(t)$ is a one-dimensional Brownian motion. It is well known that the diffusion coefficient of equation (1.1) is not globally Lipschitz. In this case, it is necessary for us to find other conditions to replace the Lipschitz condition. In the

past few decades, many people have paid much attention to the existence, uniqueness of stochastic differential systems under some weaker conditions (see [28–30]). Different from the global Lipschitz condition, the non-Lipschitz condition is a much weaker sufficient condition with a wider range of applications. Very recently, this condition was investigated by many scholars to study the existence and uniqueness of NSFDEs. For example, Ren [31, 32] extended the result of [15] and derived the existence and uniqueness of the solution to NSFDEs at the phase space $BC((-\infty, 0]; R^d)$ under non-Lipschitz conditions in [30]; Bao [33] established the existence and uniqueness theorem of mild solutions to a class of stochastic neutral partial functional differential equations under non-Lipschitz conditions; Boufoussi [34] and Luo [35] studied the existence and uniqueness of mild solutions to neutral stochastic partial differential equations with jumps and non-Lipschitz coefficients, respectively; In addition, Ren [36] and Wei [37] extended the phase space $BC((-\infty, 0]; R^d)$ of [31, 32] to the phase space \mathfrak{B} and C_g , they obtained the existence and uniqueness theorem of solutions to NSFDEs under non-Lipschitz conditions.

Motivated by the aforementioned work, in this paper we aim to study the existence and uniqueness of solutions to NSFDEs with infinite delay and Lévy jumps at the phase space C_g which is proposed by [38]. Meantime, we establish the exponential estimates and almost surely asymptotic estimates of solutions to NSFDEs with infinite delay and Lévy jumps under non-linear growth conditions. Unlike the condition imposed by Wei [37], we prove that equation (2.1) has a unique solution under some Carathéodory type conditions and we extend the existence results [15, 31, 32] to the phase space C_g . To the best of our knowledge, under non-linear growth conditions, the exponential estimates and almost surely asymptotic estimates of solutions for NSFDEs with infinite delay and Lévy jumps have scarcely been investigated.

The rest of this paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we introduce some basic preliminaries and assumptions on equation (2.1); while in Section 3 we show that equation (2.1) has a unique solution on $[0, T]$ under the Carathéodory conditions; in Section 4, we prove the p th moment of solution will grow at most exponentially with exponent $\frac{M_2}{(1-k_0)^p}$ and show that the exponential estimations implies the almost surely asymptotic estimations. Finally, we give two examples to illustrate the theory in Section 5.

2 Preliminaries and some assumptions

Throughout this paper, unless otherwise specified, we use the following notation. Let $|x|$ be the Euclidean norm of a vector $x \in R^n$. If A is a matrix, its trace norm is denoted by $|A| = \sqrt{\text{trace}(A^T A)}$. Let $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \{\mathcal{F}_t\}_{t \geq 0}, P)$ be a complete probability space with a filtration $\{\mathcal{F}_t\}_{t \geq 0}$ satisfying the usual conditions (*i.e.* it is increasing and right continuous while \mathcal{F}_0 contains all P -null sets). Let $w(t) = (w_1(t), \dots, w_m(t))^T$ be an m -dimensional Brownian motion defined on the probability space (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) .

Let $\{\bar{p} = \bar{p}(t), t \geq 0\}$ be a stationary \mathcal{F}_t -adapted and R^n -valued Poisson point process. Then, for $A \in \mathcal{B}(R^n - \{0\})$, here $\mathcal{B}(R^n - \{0\})$ denotes the Borel σ -field on $R^n - \{0\}$ and $0 \notin$ the closure of A , we define the Poisson counting measure N associated with \bar{p} by

$$N((0, t] \times A) := \#\{0 < s \leq t, \bar{p}(s) \in A\} = \sum_{t_0 < s \leq t} I_A(\bar{p}(s)),$$

where $\#$ denotes the cardinality of the set $\{\cdot\}$. For simplicity, we denote $N(t, A) := N((0, t] \times A)$. It is well known that there exists a σ -finite measure π such that

$$E[N(t, A)] = \pi(A)t, \quad P(N(t, A) = n) = \frac{\exp(-t\pi(A))(\pi(A)t)^n}{n!}.$$

This measure π is called the Lévy measure. Moreover, by Doob-Meyer's decomposition theorem, there exists a unique $\{\mathcal{F}_t\}$ -adapted martingale $\tilde{N}(t, A)$ and a unique $\{\mathcal{F}_t\}$ -adapted natural increasing process $\hat{N}(t, A)$ such that

$$N(t, A) = \tilde{N}(t, A) + \hat{N}(t, A), \quad t > 0.$$

Here $\tilde{N}(t, A)$ is called the compensated Lévy jumps and $\hat{N}(t, A) = \pi(A)t$ is called the compensator.

Let $C = C((-\infty, 0], R^n)$ denote the family of continuous functions from $(-\infty, 0]$ to R^n , define

$$C_g = \left\{ \phi \in C : \frac{\phi}{g} \text{ is uniform continuous on } (-\infty, 0] \text{ and } \sup_{s \leq 0} \frac{|\phi(s)|}{g(s)} < \infty \right\},$$

where $g : (-\infty, 0] \rightarrow [1, \infty)$ be a continuous and non-increasing function such that $g(-\infty) = +\infty, g(0) = 1$. For any $\phi \in C_g$, define the norm: $|\phi|_g = \sup_{s \leq 0} \frac{|\phi(s)|}{g(s)}$, then the space $(C_g, |\cdot|_g)$ is a Banach space, which was proved by Arion [38].

Let $p \geq 2, \mathcal{M}^p([a, b]; R^n)$ denote the family of \mathcal{F}_t -measurable, R^n -valued process $f(t) = \{f(t, \omega)\}, t \in [a, b]$ such that $E \int_a^b |f(t)|^p dt < \infty$. In this paper, we assume that Lévy jumps N is independent of Brownian motion w . For $Z \in \mathcal{B}(R^n - \{0\})$, consider the following NSFDEs with Lévy jumps:

$$\begin{aligned} d[x(t) - D(t, x_t)] \\ = f(t, x_t) dt + g(t, x_t) dw(t) + \int_Z h(t, x_{t-}, v) N(dt, dv), \quad 0 \leq t \leq T, \end{aligned} \quad (2.1)$$

where $x_t = \{x(t + \theta) : -\infty < \theta \leq 0\}$ and x_{t-} denotes the left limit of x_t . $D : [0, T] \times C_g \rightarrow R^n$, $f : [0, T] \times C_g \rightarrow R^n, g : [0, T] \times C_g \rightarrow R^{n \times m}$ and $h : [0, T] \times C_g \times Z \rightarrow R^n$ are both Borel-measurable functions. The initial function x_0 is given as

$$x_0 = \xi = \{\xi(\theta) : -\infty < \theta \leq 0\}.$$

That is, ξ is an \mathcal{F}_0 -measurable C_g -valued random variable such that $\xi \in \mathcal{M}^2((-\infty, 0]; R^n)$.

In order to obtain the main results, we give the following conditions.

Assumption 2.1 Let $D(t, 0) = 0$ and for any $\varphi, \psi \in C_g$, there exists a constant $k_0 \in (0, 1)$ such that

$$|D(t, \varphi) - D(t, \psi)| \leq k_0 |\varphi - \psi|_g. \quad (2.2)$$

Here, $D(t, \varphi)$ is continuous in t for each fixed $\varphi \in C_g$.

Assumption 2.2 For any $\varphi, \psi \in C_g$ and $t \in [0, T]$, there exists a function $k(t, u) : R_+ \times R_+ \rightarrow R_+$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} & |f(t, \varphi) - f(t, \psi)|^2 \vee |g(t, \varphi) - g(t, \psi)|^2 \vee \int_Z |h(t, \varphi, v) - h(t, \psi, v)|^2 \pi(dv) \\ & \leq k(t, |\varphi - \psi|_g^2). \end{aligned} \quad (2.3)$$

Here $k(t, u)$ is locally integrable in t for each fixed $u \in [0, \infty)$, it is continuous, nondecreasing, and concave in u for each fixed $t \in [0, T]$. Moreover, $k(t, 0) = 0$ and for any constant $C_1 > 0$, if a non-negative continuous function $z(t)$, $t \in [0, T]$, satisfies $z(0) = 0$ and

$$z(t) \leq C_1 \int_0^t k(s, z(s)) ds, \quad (2.4)$$

then $z(t) = 0$ for all $t \in [0, T]$.

Assumption 2.3 For any constant $C_2 > 0$, the deterministic ordinary differential equation

$$\frac{du}{dt} = C_2 k(t, u), \quad 0 \leq t \leq T,$$

has a global solution for any initial value u_0 .

Assumption 2.4 For any $t \in [0, T]$, there exists a constant K such that

$$|f(t, 0)|^2 \vee |g(t, 0)|^2 \vee \int_Z |h(t, 0, v)|^2 \pi(dv) \leq K. \quad (2.5)$$

Assumption 2.5 For any integer $N > 0$, there exists a function $k_N(t, u) : R_+ \times R_+ \rightarrow R_+$, such that

$$\begin{aligned} & |f(t, \varphi) - f(t, \psi)|^2 \vee |g(t, \varphi) - g(t, \psi)|^2 \vee \int_Z |h(t, \varphi, v) - h(t, \psi, v)|^2 \pi(dv) \\ & \leq k_N(t, |\varphi - \psi|_g^2), \end{aligned} \quad (2.6)$$

for any $\varphi, \psi \in C_g$ with $|\varphi|_g, |\psi|_g \leq N$ and $t \in [0, T]$. Here $k_N(t, u)$ is nondecreasing and locally integrable in t for each fixed $u \in [0, \infty)$, it is continuous and nondecreasing and concave in u for each fixed $t \in [0, T]$. Moreover, $k_N(t, 0) = 0$ and for any constant $C_3 > 0$, if a non-negative continuous function $z(t)$ satisfies $z(0) = 0$ and

$$z(t) \leq C_3 \int_0^t k_N(s, z(s)) ds, \quad (2.7)$$

then $z(t) = 0$ for all $t \in [0, T]$.

Remark 2.1 Clearly, the conditions (2.3) and (2.5) imply the growth condition. That is, for any $\varphi \in C_g$ and $t \in [0, T]$, there exists a function $k(t, u) : R_+ \times R_+ \rightarrow R_+$ such that

$$|f(t, \varphi)|^2 \vee |g(t, \varphi)|^2 \vee \int_Z |h(t, \varphi, v)|^2 \pi(dv) \leq 2k(t, |\varphi|_g^2) + 2K, \quad (2.8)$$

where $k(t, u)$ is defined as Assumption 2.2.

Remark 2.2 By using the Carathéodory theorem (see [39]), it follows that the deterministic ordinary differential equation

$$\frac{du}{dt} = C_2 k(t, u), \quad 0 \leq t \leq T,$$

has a global solution for any initial value u_0 . In addition, by applying Lemma 3 in [29], we see that $z(t)$ of (2.7) is identically zero on $[0, T]$.

3 Existence and uniqueness theorem

In this section, we establish the existence and uniqueness theorem to equation (2.1) under the Carathéodory type conditions.

In order to prove our main results, we need to introduce the following lemmas.

Lemma 3.1 Let $p \geq 2$ and $a, b \in R^n$. Then, for $\epsilon > 0$,

$$|a + b|^p \leq \left[1 + \epsilon^{\frac{1}{p-1}}\right]^{p-1} \left(|a|^p + \frac{|b|^p}{\epsilon}\right).$$

Lemma 3.2 Let $\phi : R_+ \times Z \rightarrow R^n$ and assume that

$$\int_0^t \int_Z |\phi(s, v)|^p \pi(dv) ds < \infty, \quad p \geq 2.$$

Then there exists $D_p > 0$ such that

$$E \left(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq u} \left| \int_0^t \int_Z \phi(s, v) \tilde{N}(ds, dv) \right|^p \right) \leq D_p \left\{ E \left(\int_0^u \int_Z |\phi(s, v)|^2 \pi(dv) ds \right)^{\frac{p}{2}} + E \int_0^u \int_Z |\phi(s, v)|^p \pi(dv) ds \right\}.$$

The proofs of Lemma 3.1 and Lemma 3.2 can be found in [9] and [40, 41], we omit them here.

Lemma 3.3 Let $p \geq 2$ and $a, b \in R^n$. Then, for any $\delta \in (0, 1)$,

$$|a + b|^p \leq \frac{|a|^p}{(1 - \delta)^{p-1}} + \frac{|b|^p}{\delta^{p-1}}.$$

The proof of Lemma 3.3 can be obtained from Lemma 3.1 by putting $\epsilon = \frac{\delta}{1-\delta}$.

Lemma 3.4 For any $f \in \mathcal{M}^2([0, T]; R^n)$, $g \in \mathcal{M}^2([0, T]; R^{n \times d})$ and $h \in \mathcal{M}^2([0, T] \times Z; R^n)$, the following equation:

$$\begin{cases} d[x(t) - D(t, x_t)] = f(t) dt + g(t) dw(t) + \int_Z h(t, v) N(dt, dv), & t \in [0, T], \\ x(0) = \xi, \end{cases} \quad (3.1)$$

has a unique solution $x(t)$ on $[0, T]$ under Assumption 2.1.

Proof Define the operator Φ ,

$$(\Phi x)(t) = x_0 + D(t, x_t) - D(0, x_0) + \int_0^t f(s) ds \\ + \int_0^t g(s) dw(s) + \int_0^t \int_Z h(s, v) N(ds, dv),$$

and $(\Phi x)(0) = \xi$, then we write equation (3.1) as $x(t) = (\Phi x)(t)$. Clearly, Φx is an R^n -valued measurable $\{\mathcal{F}_t\}$ -adapted process and continuous in $t \in [0, T]$. By the Hölder inequality and the Doob martingale inequality, we obtain

$$E \left(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |(\Phi x)(t)|^2 \right) \\ \leq 5E \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |x_0|^2 + 5E \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |D(t, x_t) - D(0, x_0)|^2 + 5E \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} \left| \int_0^t f(s) ds \right|^2 \\ + 5E \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} \left| \int_0^t g(s) dw(s) \right|^2 + 5E \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} \left| \int_0^t \int_Z h(s, v) N(ds, dv) \right|^2 \\ \leq 5|x_0|^2 + 5k_0^2 E \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |x_t - x_0|_g^2 + 5TE \int_0^T |f(s)|^2 ds \\ + 20E \int_0^T |g(s)|^2 ds + 12E \int_0^T \int_{R^n} |h(s, u)|^2 \pi(du) ds.$$

Note that $|x_t|_g^2 = \sup_{-\infty \leq \sigma \leq 0} \frac{x(t+\sigma)}{g(\sigma)}$, we obtain

$$E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} |x_s|_g^2 \leq E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} \sup_{-\infty \leq \sigma \leq 0} \left(\frac{|x(s+\sigma)|}{g(\sigma)} \right)^2 \leq E |\xi|_g^2 + E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} |x(s)|^2.$$

Therefore, by applying the basic inequality $|a + b|^2 \leq 2|a|^2 + 2|b|^2$, we have

$$E \left(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |(\Phi x)(t)|^2 \right) \leq (5 + 20k_0^2) E |\xi|_g^2 + 10k_0^2 E \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |x(t)|^2 + 5TE \int_0^T |f(s)|^2 ds \\ + 20E \int_0^T |g(s)|^2 ds + 12E \int_0^T \int_{R^n} |h(s, u)|^2 \pi(du) ds.$$

Since $f \in \mathcal{M}^2([0, T]; R^n)$, $g \in \mathcal{M}^2([0, T]; R^{n \times d})$ and $h \in \mathcal{M}^2([0, T] \times Z; R^n)$, if $E \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |x(t)|^2 < \infty$, then we get

$$E \left(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |(\Phi x)(t)|^2 \right) < \infty. \quad (3.2)$$

Hence, (3.2) implies Φ is an operator from $\mathcal{M}^2([0, T]; R^n)$ to itself and we conclude that Φ is well defined. Now, we prove that Φ has a unique fixed point. For any $x, y \in \mathcal{M}^2([0, T]; R^n)$, we have

$$E \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |(\Phi x)(t) - (\Phi y)(t)|^2 = E \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |D(t, x_t) - D(t, y_t)|^2 \\ \leq k_0^2 E \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |x(t) - y(t)|^2.$$

From $0 < k_0^2 < 1$, it follows that ϕ is a contractive mapping. Thus, by the Banach fixed point theorem, we have the operator Φ has a unique fixed point in $\mathcal{M}^2([0, T]; R^n)$, i.e., there exists a unique stochastic process $x = x(t)$ satisfying

$$E \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |x(t) - (\Phi x)(t)|^2 = 0.$$

So $x(t)$ is a unique solution of equation (3.1) in $[0, T]$. The proof is complete. \square

Theorem 3.1 *Let Assumptions 2.1-2.4 hold. Then there exists a unique \mathcal{F}_t -adapted solution $\{x(t)\}_{t \geq 0}$ to equation (2.1) such that $E(\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |x(t)|^2) < \infty$ for all $T > 0$.*

Proof We construct the sequence of successive approximations defined as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} x^0(t) &= \xi(0), \quad t \in (-\infty, T] \quad \text{and} \quad x_0^n = \xi, \quad n \geq 1, \\ x^n(t) - D(t, x_t^n) &= \xi(0) - D(0, \xi) + \int_0^t f(s, x_s^{n-1}) ds + \int_0^t g(s, x_s^{n-1}) dw(s) \\ &\quad + \int_0^t \int_Z h(s, x_{s-}^{n-1}, v) N(ds, dv), \quad t \in [0, T], n \geq 1. \end{aligned} \quad (3.3)$$

The solution $x^n(t)$ of the above equation exists according to Lemma 3.4. The proof will be split into the following three steps.

Step 1. Let us show that $\{x^n(t)\}_{n \geq 1}$ is bounded. Taking $\epsilon \in (0, \frac{1}{k_0^2} - 1)$, by applying the elementary inequality $|a + b|^2 \leq (1 + \epsilon)|a|^2 + (1 + \epsilon^{-1})|b|^2$ and Assumption 2.1, we derive that

$$\begin{aligned} |x^n(t)|^2 &\leq (1 + \epsilon) |D(t, x_t^n)|^2 + (1 + \epsilon^{-1}) |x^n(t) - D(t, x_t^n)|^2 \\ &\leq (1 + \epsilon) k_0^2 |x_t^n|_g^2 + (1 + \epsilon^{-1}) |x^n(t) - D(t, x_t^n)|^2. \end{aligned}$$

In particular, taking $\epsilon = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{k_0^2} - 1)$, we get

$$|x^n(t)|^2 \leq \frac{1 + k_0^2}{2} |x_t^n|_g^2 + \frac{1 + k_0^2}{1 - k_0^2} |x^n(t) - D(t, x_t^n)|^2. \quad (3.4)$$

Taking the expectation on both sides of (3.4), we have

$$E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} |x^n(s)|^2 \leq \frac{1 + k_0^2}{2} E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} |x_s^n|_g^2 + \frac{1 + k_0^2}{1 - k_0^2} E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} |x^n(s) - D(s, x_s^n)|^2.$$

Similarly, note that $|x_t^n|_g^2 = \sup_{-\infty \leq \sigma \leq 0} \frac{x^n(t+\sigma)}{g(\sigma)}$, we obtain

$$E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} |x_s^n|_g^2 \leq E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} \sup_{-\infty \leq \sigma \leq 0} \left(\frac{|x^n(s+\sigma)|}{g(\sigma)} \right)^2 \leq E |\xi|_g^2 + E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} |x^n(s)|^2.$$

Since $k_0 \in (0, 1)$, then we have $\frac{1+k_0^2}{2} < 1$,

$$E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} |x^n(s)|^2 \leq \frac{1 + k_0^2}{1 - k_0^2} E |\xi|_g^2 + \frac{2(1 + k_0^2)}{(1 - k_0^2)^2} E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} |x^n(s) - D(s, x_s^n)|^2. \quad (3.5)$$

Next, we will estimate the second term of (3.5). Using the elementary inequality $|a + b + c + d|^2 \leq 4(|a|^2 + |b|^2 + |c|^2 + |d|^2)$, it follows from (3.3) that

$$\begin{aligned} E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} |x^n(t) - D(t, x_t^n)|^2 \\ \leq 4E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} |\xi(0) - D(0, \xi)|^2 + 4E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} \left| \int_0^s f(\sigma, x_{\sigma-}^{n-1}) d\sigma \right|^2 \\ + 4E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} \left| \int_0^s g(\sigma, x_{\sigma-}^{n-1}) dw(\sigma) \right|^2 + 4E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} \left| \int_0^s \int_Z h(\sigma, x_{\sigma-}^{n-1}, \nu) N(d\sigma, d\nu) \right|^2. \end{aligned} \quad (3.6)$$

By Lemma 3.1 with $p = 2$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} |\xi(0) - D(0, \xi)|^2 &\leq (1 + k_0) \left(E |\xi(0)|^2 + \frac{E |D(0, \xi)|^2}{k_0} \right) \\ &\leq (1 + k_0)^2 E |\xi|_g^2. \end{aligned} \quad (3.7)$$

Using the Hölder inequality and Doob's martingale inequality, we get

$$E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} \left| \int_0^s f(\sigma, x_{\sigma-}^{n-1}) d\sigma \right|^2 \leq TE \int_0^t |f(s, x_s^{n-1})|^2 ds \quad (3.8)$$

and

$$E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} \left| \int_0^s g(\sigma, x_{\sigma-}^{n-1}) dw(\sigma) \right|^2 \leq 4E \int_0^t |g(s, x_s^{n-1})|^2 ds. \quad (3.9)$$

Now for the fourth term of (3.6). By using the basic inequality $|a + b|^2 \leq 2(|a|^2 + |b|^2)$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} \left| \int_0^s \int_Z h(\sigma, x_{\sigma-}^{n-1}, \nu) N(d\sigma, d\nu) \right|^2 &\leq 2E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} \left| \int_0^s \int_Z h(\sigma, x_{\sigma-}^{n-1}, \nu) \tilde{N}(d\sigma, d\nu) \right|^2 \\ &\quad + 2E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} \left| \int_0^s \int_Z h(\sigma, x_{\sigma-}^{n-1}, \nu) \pi(d\nu) d\sigma \right|^2, \end{aligned}$$

where $N(dt, d\nu) = \tilde{N}(dt, d\nu) + \pi(d\nu) dt$. By Lemma 3.2 with $p = 2$ and the Hölder inequality, we derive that

$$E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} \left| \int_0^s \int_Z h(\sigma, x_{\sigma-}^{n-1}, \nu) \pi(d\nu) d\sigma \right|^2 \leq [T\pi(Z)] E \int_0^t \int_Z |h(s, x_{s-}^{n-1}, \nu)|^2 \pi(d\nu) ds$$

and

$$E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} \left| \int_0^s \int_Z h(\sigma, x_{\sigma-}^{n-1}, \nu) \tilde{N}(d\sigma, d\nu) \right|^2 \leq D_2 E \int_0^t \int_Z |h(s, x_{s-}^{n-1}, \nu)|^2 \pi(d\nu) ds.$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} \left| \int_0^s \int_Z h(\sigma, x_{\sigma-}^{n-1}, \nu) N(d\sigma, d\nu) \right|^2 \\ \leq 2[D_2 + T\pi(Z)] E \int_0^t \int_Z |h(s, x_{s-}^{n-1}, \nu)|^2 \pi(d\nu) ds. \end{aligned} \quad (3.10)$$

Combining with (3.6)-(3.10), it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} & E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} |x^n(s) - D(t, x_s^n)|^2 \\ & \leq 4(1 + k_0)^2 E |\xi|_g^2 + 4TE \int_0^t |f(s, x_s^{n-1})|^2 ds + 16E \int_0^t |g(s, x_s^{n-1})|^2 ds \\ & \quad + 8[D_2 + T\pi(Z)]E \int_0^t \int_Z |h(s, x_{s-}^{n-1}, v)|^2 \pi(dv) ds. \end{aligned}$$

Then the condition (2.8) implies that

$$\begin{aligned} & E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} |x^n(s) - D(t, x_s^n)|^2 \\ & \leq 4(1 + k_0)^2 E |\xi|_g^2 + 8TE \int_0^t |f(s, x_s^{n-1}) - f(s, 0)|^2 ds + 8T \int_0^t |f(s, 0)|^2 ds \\ & \quad + 32E \int_0^t |g(s, x_s^{n-1}) - g(s, 0)|^2 ds + 32 \int_0^t |g(s, 0)|^2 ds \\ & \quad + 16[D_2 + T\pi(Z)]E \int_0^t \int_Z |h(s, x_{s-}^{n-1}, v) - h(s, 0, v)|^2 \pi(dv) ds \\ & \quad + 16[D_2 + T\pi(Z)] \int_0^t \int_Z |h(s, 0, v)|^2 \pi(dv) ds \\ & \leq c_1 E |\xi|_g^2 + c_2 K + (8T + 32)E \int_0^t k(s, |x_s^{n-1}|_g^2) ds \\ & \quad + [16D_2 + 16T\pi(Z)]E \int_0^t k(s, |x_{s-}^{n-1}|_g^2) ds, \end{aligned}$$

where $c_1 = 4(1 + k_0)^2$, $c_2 = (8T + 32 + 16D_2 + 16T\pi(Z))$. By applying the Jensen inequality, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} |x^n(s) - D(t, x_s^n)|^2 \\ & \leq c_1 E |\xi|_g^2 + c_2 K + (8T + 32) \int_0^t k(s, E |x_s^{n-1}|_g^2) ds \\ & \quad + [16D_2 + 16T\pi(Z)] \int_0^t k(s, E |x_{s-}^{n-1}|_g^2) ds \\ & \leq c_1 E |\xi|_g^2 + c_2 K + c_2 \int_0^t k\left(s, E \sup_{0 \leq \sigma \leq s} |x_\sigma^{n-1}|_g^2\right) ds. \end{aligned} \quad (3.11)$$

Then, inserting (3.11) into (3.5), we get

$$\begin{aligned} & E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} |x^n(t)|^2 \leq c_3 E |\xi|_g^2 + c_4 K + c_4 \int_0^t k\left(s, E \sup_{0 \leq \sigma \leq s} |x_\sigma^{n-1}|_g^2\right) ds \\ & \leq c_3 E |\xi|_g^2 + c_4 K + c_4 \int_0^t k\left(s, E |\xi|_g^2 + E \sup_{0 \leq \sigma \leq s} |x^{n-1}(\sigma)|^2\right) ds, \end{aligned}$$

where $c_3 = \frac{(1+k_0)^2(5-4k_0^2)}{1-k_0^2}$ and $c_4 = \frac{2(1+k_0)^2}{(1-k_0)^2}$. This indicates that

$$\begin{aligned} & E|\xi|_g^2 + E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} |x^n(t)|^2 \\ & \leq (1+c_3)E|\xi|_g^2 + c_4K + c_4 \int_0^t k\left(s, E|\xi|_g^2 + E \sup_{0 \leq \sigma \leq s} |x^{n-1}(\sigma)|^2\right) ds. \end{aligned} \quad (3.12)$$

By Assumption 2.3, it follows that $u(t)$ is a global solution of the equation

$$u(t) = u_0 + c_4 \int_0^t k(s, u(s)) ds$$

with the initial condition $u_0 > (1+c_3)E|\xi|_g^2 + c_4K$. Now, we will prove the following inequality:

$$E|\xi|_g^2 + E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} |x^n(s)|^2 \leq u(t), \quad (3.13)$$

holding for all $n \geq 0$. For $n = 0$, the inequality (3.13) holds by the definition of u . When $n = k-1$, suppose that

$$E|\xi|_g^2 + E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} |x^{k-1}(s)|^2 \leq u(t) \quad (3.14)$$

holds. Then, by (3.12),

$$\begin{aligned} & u(t) - E|\xi|_g^2 - E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} |x^k(s)|^2 \\ & \geq u_0 - (1+c_3)E|\xi|_g^2 - c_4K + c_4 \int_0^t \left[k(s, u(s)) - k\left(s, E|\xi|_g^2 + E \sup_{0 \leq \sigma \leq s} |x^{n-1}(\sigma)|^2\right) \right] ds \\ & \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

From mathematical induction and (3.14), we have

$$E|\xi|_g^2 + E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} |x^k(s)|^2 \leq u(t).$$

Since $k(t, u)$ is continuous and nondecreasing in u for each fixed $t \geq 0$, we obtain

$$E \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |x^n(t)|^2 \leq u(T) < \infty \quad (3.15)$$

for all $n \geq 0$. This proves the boundedness of $\{x^n(t), n \geq 1\}$.

Step 2. Let us show that $\{x^n(t)\}_{n \geq 1}$ is a Cauchy sequence. Since the sequence $\{x^n(t)\}_{n \geq 1}$ is bounded by (3.15), we obtain a positive constant C such that

$$E \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |x^n(t) - x^m(t)|^2 \leq 2E \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |x^n(t)|^2 + E \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |x^m(t)|^2 \leq C.$$

For any $t \in [0, T]$ and $m, n \geq 0$, it follows from Lemma 3.3 with $p = 2$ and Assumption 2.1 that

$$\begin{aligned} |x^n(t) - x^m(t)|^2 &\leq \frac{|x^n(t) - x^m(t) - [D(t, x_t^n) - D(t, x_t^m)]|^2}{1 - k_0} + \frac{|D(t, x_t^n) - D(t, x_t^m)|^2}{k_0} \\ &\leq \frac{|x^n(t) - x^m(t) - [D(t, x_t^n) - D(t, x_t^m)]|^2}{1 - k_0} + k_0 |x_t^n - x_t^m|_g^2, \end{aligned} \quad (3.16)$$

where $\delta = k_0$. Taking the expectation on both sides of (3.16), it follows that for any $t \in [0, T]$

$$\begin{aligned} E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} |x^n(s) - x^m(s)|^2 &\leq \frac{E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} |x^n(s) - x^m(s) - [D(s, x_s^n) - D(s, x_s^m)]|^2}{1 - k_0} \\ &\quad + k_0 E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} |x^n(s) - x^m(s)|^2. \end{aligned}$$

Consequently,

$$E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} |x^n(s) - x^m(s)|^2 \leq \frac{E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} |x^n(s) - x^m(s) - [D(s, x_s^n) - D(s, x_s^m)]|^2}{(1 - k_0)^2}. \quad (3.17)$$

Now, we will estimate $E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} |x^n(s) - x^m(s) - [D(s, x_s^n) - D(s, x_s^m)]|^2$. Using the elementary inequality $|a + b + c|^2 \leq 3(|a|^2 + |b|^2 + |c|^2)$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} |x^n(s) - x^m(s) - [D(s, x_s^n) - D(s, x_s^m)]|^2 &\leq 3E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} \left| \int_0^t [f(\sigma, x_{\sigma-}^{n-1}) - f(\sigma, x_{\sigma-}^{m-1})] d\sigma \right|^2 \\ &\quad + 3E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} \left| \int_0^s [g(\sigma, x_{\sigma-}^{n-1}) - g(\sigma, x_{\sigma-}^{m-1})] dw(\sigma) \right|^2 \\ &\quad + 3E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} \left| \int_0^s \int_Z [h(\sigma, x_{\sigma-}^{n-1}, \nu) - h(\sigma, x_{\sigma-}^{m-1}, \nu)] N(d\sigma, d\nu) \right|^2. \end{aligned} \quad (3.18)$$

Using the Hölder inequality and Doob's martingale inequality again, we get

$$E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} \left| \int_0^t [f(\sigma, x_{\sigma-}^{n-1}) - f(\sigma, x_{\sigma-}^{m-1})] d\sigma \right|^2 \leq TE \int_0^t |f(s, x_s^{n-1}) - f(s, x_s^{m-1})|^2 ds \quad (3.19)$$

and

$$E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} \left| \int_0^s [g(\sigma, x_{\sigma-}^{n-1}) - g(\sigma, x_{\sigma-}^{m-1})] dw(\sigma) \right|^2 \leq 4E \int_0^t |g(s, x_s^{n-1}) - g(s, x_s^{m-1})|^2 ds. \quad (3.20)$$

In the meantime, by Lemma 3.2 with $p = 2$ and the Hölder inequality, we have

$$\begin{aligned} E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} \left| \int_0^s \int_Z [h(\sigma, x_{\sigma-}^{n-1}, \nu) - h(\sigma, x_{\sigma-}^{m-1}, \nu)] N(d\sigma, d\nu) \right|^2 &\leq 2E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} \left| \int_0^t \int_Z [h(\sigma, x_{\sigma-}^{n-1}, \nu) - h(\sigma, x_{\sigma-}^{m-1}, \nu)] \tilde{N}(d\sigma, d\nu) \right|^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + 2E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} \left| \int_0^t \int_Z [h(\sigma, x_{\sigma-}^{n-1}, \nu) - h(\sigma, x_{\sigma-}^{m-1}, \nu)] \pi(d\nu) d\sigma \right|^2 \\
& \leq 2[D_2 + T\pi(Z)]E \int_0^t \int_Z |h(s, x_{s-}^{n-1}, \nu) - h(s, x_{s-}^{m-1}, \nu)|^2 \pi(d\nu) ds.
\end{aligned} \quad (3.21)$$

Combining with (3.18)-(3.21), it follows from Assumption 2.2 that

$$\begin{aligned}
& E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} |x^n(s) - x^m(s) - [D(s, x_s^n) - D(s, x_s^m)]|^2 \\
& \leq 3(T+4)E \int_0^t k(s, |x_s^{n-1} - x_s^{m-1}|_g^2) ds + 6[D_2 + T\pi(Z)]E \int_0^t k(s, |x_{s-}^{n-1} - x_{s-}^{m-1}|_g^2) ds \\
& \leq 3(T+4) \int_0^t k(s, E|x_s^{n-1} - x_s^{m-1}|_g^2) ds + 6[D_2 + T\pi(Z)] \int_0^t k(s, E|x_{s-}^{n-1} - x_{s-}^{m-1}|_g^2) ds \\
& \leq [3T + 12 + 6D_2 + 6T\pi(Z)] \int_0^t k\left(s, E \sup_{0 \leq \sigma \leq s} |x^{n-1}(\sigma) - x^{m-1}(\sigma)|_g^2\right) ds.
\end{aligned} \quad (3.22)$$

Substituting (3.22) into (3.17), we get

$$\begin{aligned}
& E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} |x^n(s) - x^m(s)|^2 \\
& \leq \frac{3T + 12 + 6D_2 + 6T\pi(Z)}{(1-k_0)^2} \int_0^t k\left(s, E \sup_{0 \leq \sigma \leq s} |x^{n-1}(\sigma) - x^{m-1}(\sigma)|_g^2\right) ds.
\end{aligned}$$

Then, by the Fatou lemma and (3.15), it is easily seen that

$$\begin{aligned}
& \lim_{n,m \rightarrow \infty} E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} |x^n(s) - x^m(s)|^2 \\
& \leq \frac{3T + 12 + 6D_2 + 6T\pi(Z)}{(1-k_0)^2} \int_0^t k\left(s, \lim_{n,m \rightarrow \infty} E \sup_{0 \leq \sigma \leq s} |x^n(\sigma) - x^m(\sigma)|^2\right) ds.
\end{aligned}$$

Hence, Assumption 2.2 implies that

$$\lim_{n,m \rightarrow \infty} E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} |x^n(s) - x^m(s)|^2 = 0. \quad (3.23)$$

This shows that $\{x^n(t)\}$ is a Cauchy sequence in $\mathcal{M}^2([0, T]; R^n)$.

Step 3. According to (3.23), it follows that there exists $x(t) \in \mathcal{M}^2([0, T]; R^n)$ such that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} |x^n(s) - x(s)|^2 = 0$. For any $\delta > 0$, by the Chebyshev inequality, we have

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left(\sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} |x^n(s) - x(s)| \geq \delta\right) = 0. \quad (3.24)$$

Hence, there exists a subsequence $\{n_i\}_{i=1,2,3,\dots,\infty}$ satisfying

$$P\left(\sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} |x^{n_i}(s) - x(s)| \geq \frac{1}{i}\right) \leq \frac{1}{2^i}, \quad i \geq 1. \quad (3.25)$$

The Borel-Cantelli lemma shows that $x^{n_i}(t)$ converges to $x(t)$ almost surely uniformly on $[0, T]$ as $n_i \rightarrow \infty$. Taking the limits on both sides of (3.3) and letting $n \rightarrow \infty$, we see that

$x(t)$ is a solution of equation (2.1). In addition, similar to the proof of (3.15), we obtain $E \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |x(t)|^2 < \infty$ for any $T > 0$.

Now we address proving the uniqueness of equation (2.1). Let $x(t)$ and $y(t)$ be any two solutions of equation (2.1), we can prove by the same procedure as Step 2 that

$$E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} |x(s) - y(s)|^2 \leq C \int_0^t k\left(s, E \left(\sup_{0 \leq \sigma \leq s} |x(\sigma) - y(\sigma)|^2 \right)\right) d\sigma$$

for all $t \in [0, T]$. By Assumption 2.2, we obtain

$$E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} |x(s) - y(s)|^2 = 0,$$

i.e., for any $t \in [0, T]$, $x(t) \equiv y(t)$ a.s. The proof is completed. \square

Remark 3.1 Let $k(t, u) = c(t)k(u)$, $t \in [0, T]$, where $c(t) \geq 0$ is locally integrable and $k(u)$ is a continuous, nondecreasing, and concave function with $k(0) = 0$ such that $\int_{0^+} \frac{1}{k(u)} du = \infty$. Then by the comparison theorem of differential dynamic systems we know that Assumptions 2.2 and 2.3 hold.

Remark 3.2 Now let us give some concrete examples of the function $k(\cdot)$. Let $L > 0$ and $\delta \in (0, 1)$ be sufficiently small. Define $k_1(u) = Lu$,

$$k_2(u) = \begin{cases} u\sqrt{\log(\frac{1}{u})}, & u \in [0, \delta], \\ \delta\sqrt{\log(\frac{1}{\delta})} + k'_2(\delta-)(u - \delta), & u \in [\delta, +\infty], \end{cases}$$

where k' denotes the derivative of the function k . They are all concave nondecreasing functions satisfy $\int_{0^+} \frac{du}{k_i(u)} = +\infty$ ($i = 1, 2$).

Next, we will prove the existence and uniqueness of solutions to equation (2.1) under the local Carathéodory conditions.

Theorem 3.2 *If Assumptions 2.1, 2.3, 2.4, and 2.5 hold, then there exists a unique local solution $\{x(t)\}_{t \geq 0}$ to equation (2.1).*

Proof Let $T_0 \in (0, T)$, for each $N \geq 1$, we define the truncation function $f_N(t, \varphi)$ as follows:

$$f_N(t, \varphi) = \begin{cases} f(t, \varphi), & |\varphi|_g \leq N, \\ f(t, N \frac{\varphi}{|\varphi|_g}), & |\varphi|_g > N, \end{cases}$$

and $g_N(t, \varphi)$, $h_N(t, \varphi, \nu)$ similarly. Then f_N , g_N , and h_N satisfy Assumption 2.2 due to the following inequality as regards f_N , g_N , and h_N :

$$\begin{aligned} |f_N(t, \varphi) - f_N(t, \psi)|^2 \vee |g_N(t, \varphi) - g_N(t, \psi)|^2 &\leq 2k_N(t, |\varphi - \psi|_g^2), \\ \int_Z |h_N(t, \varphi, \nu) - h_N(t, \psi, \nu)|^2 \pi(d\nu) &\leq 2k_N(t, |\varphi - \psi|_g^2), \end{aligned}$$

where $\varphi, \psi \in C_g$ and $t \in [0, T_0]$. Therefore, by Theorem 3.1, there exists a unique solution $x_N(t)$ and $x_{N+1}(t)$, respectively, to the following stochastic systems:

$$\begin{aligned} x_N(t) &= \xi(0) + D(t, (x_N)_t) - D(0, \xi) + \int_0^t f_N(s, (x_N)_s) ds + \int_0^t g_N(s, (x_N)_s) dw(s) \\ &\quad + \int_0^t \int_Z h_N(s, (x_N)_{s-}, \nu) N(ds, d\nu), \\ x_{N+1}(t) &= \xi(0) + D(t, (x_{N+1})_t) - D(0, \xi) + \int_0^t f_{N+1}(s, (x_{N+1})_s) ds \\ &\quad + \int_0^t g_{N+1}(s, (x_{N+1})_s) dw(s) + \int_0^t \int_Z h_{N+1}(s, (x_{N+1})_{s-}, \nu) N(ds, d\nu). \end{aligned}$$

By Lemma 3.3 with $p = 2$ and Assumption 2.1, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} |x_{N+1}(s) - x_N(s)|^2 \\ \leq \frac{E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} |x_{N+1}(s) - x_N(s) - [D(s, (x_{N+1})_s) - D(s, (x_N)_s)]|^2}{(1 - k_0)^2}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.26)$$

Define the stopping times

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_N &:= T_0 \wedge \inf\{t \in [0, T] : |x_N(t)| \geq N\}, \\ \sigma_{N+1} &:= T_0 \wedge \inf\{t \in [0, T] : |x_{N+1}(t)| \geq N + 1\}, \\ \tau_N &:= \sigma_N \wedge \sigma_{N+1}. \end{aligned}$$

Again the Hölder inequality, the Burkholder-Davis-Gundy inequality, and Lemma 3.2 with $p = 2$ imply that

$$\begin{aligned} E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t \wedge \tau_N} |x_{N+1}(s) - x_N(s) - [D(s, (x_{N+1})_s) - D(s, (x_N)_s)]|^2 \\ \leq 3TE \int_0^{t \wedge \tau_N} |f_{N+1}(s, (x_{N+1})_s) - f_N(s, (x_N)_s)|^2 ds \\ + 12E \int_0^{t \wedge \tau_N} |g_{N+1}(s, (x_{N+1})_s) - g_N(s, (x_N)_s)|^2 ds \\ + 6[D_2 + T\pi(Z)]E \int_0^{t \wedge \tau_N} \int_Z |h_{N+1}(s, (x_{N+1})_{s-}, \nu) - h_N(s, (x_N)_{s-}, \nu)|^2 \pi(d\nu) ds. \end{aligned}$$

Noting that, for any $0 \leq t \leq \tau_N$,

$$\begin{aligned} f_{N+1}(s, (x_N)_s) &= f_N(s, (x_N)_s), \quad g_{N+1}(s, (x_N)_s) = g_N(s, (x_N)_s), \\ h_{N+1}(s, (x_N)_{s-}, \nu) &= h_N(s, (x_N)_{s-}, \nu), \end{aligned}$$

we derive that

$$\begin{aligned} E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t \wedge \tau_N} |x_{N+1}(s) - x_N(s) - [D(s, (x_{N+1})_s) - D(s, (x_N)_s)]|^2 \\ \leq 3TE \int_0^{t \wedge \tau_N} |f_{N+1}(s, (x_{N+1})_s) - f_{N+1}(s, (x_N)_s)|^2 ds \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + 12E \int_0^{t \wedge \tau_N} |g_{N+1}(s, (x_{N+1})_s) - g_{N+1}(s, (x_N)_s)|^2 ds \\
& + 6[D_2 + T\pi(Z)]E \\
& \times \int_0^{t \wedge \tau_N} \int_Z |h_{N+1}(s, (x_{N+1})_{s-}, \nu) - h_{N+1}(s, (x_N)_{s-}, \nu)|^2 \pi(d\nu) ds.
\end{aligned} \quad (3.27)$$

Substituting (3.27) into (3.26), it follows from Assumption 2.5 that

$$\begin{aligned}
& E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} |x_{N+1}(s \wedge \tau_N) - x_N(s \wedge \tau_N)|^2 \\
& \leq \frac{3T + 12 + 6[D_2 + T\pi(Z)]}{(1 - k_0)^2} \int_0^{t \wedge \tau_N} k_{N+1}(s, E|(x_{N+1})_{s-} - (x_N)_{s-}|_g^2) ds.
\end{aligned} \quad (3.28)$$

If $t \leq \tau_N$, then we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_0^{t \wedge \tau_N} k_{N+1}(s, E|(x_{N+1})_{s-} - (x_N)_{s-}|_g^2) ds \\
& = \int_0^t k_{N+1}(s \wedge \tau_N, E|(x_{N+1})_{s \wedge \tau_N-} - (x_N)_{s \wedge \tau_N-}|_g^2) ds.
\end{aligned}$$

If $t > \tau_N$, then we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_0^{t \wedge \tau_N} k_{N+1}(s, E|(x_{N+1})_{s-} - (x_N)_{s-}|_g^2) ds \\
& \leq \int_0^t k_{N+1}(s \wedge \tau_N, E|(x_{N+1})_{s \wedge \tau_N-} - (x_N)_{s \wedge \tau_N-}|_g^2) ds.
\end{aligned}$$

For any fixed $u \in [0, \infty)$, $k_N(t, u)$ is nondecreasing in t , so we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
& E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} |x_{N+1}(s \wedge \tau_N) - x_N(s \wedge \tau_N)|^2 \\
& \leq \frac{3T + 12 + 6[D_2 + T\pi(Z)]}{(1 - k_0)^2} \int_0^t k_{N+1}(s \wedge \tau_N, E|(x_{N+1})_{s \wedge \tau_N-} - (x_N)_{s \wedge \tau_N-}|_g^2) ds \\
& \leq \frac{3T + 12 + 6[D_2 + T\pi(Z)]}{(1 - k_0)^2} \\
& \quad \times \int_0^t k_{N+1}\left(s \wedge \tau_N, E \sup_{0 \leq \sigma \leq s} |x_{N+1}(\sigma \wedge \tau_N) - x_N(\sigma \wedge \tau_N)|^2\right) ds \\
& \leq \frac{3T + 12 + 6[D_2 + T\pi(Z)]}{(1 - k_0)^2} \int_0^t k_{N+1}\left(s, E \sup_{0 \leq \sigma \leq s} |x_{N+1}(\sigma \wedge \tau_N) - x_N(\sigma \wedge \tau_N)|^2\right) ds.
\end{aligned}$$

From Assumption 2.5, one sees that

$$E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} |x_{N+1}(s \wedge \tau_N) - x_N(s \wedge \tau_N)|^2 = 0.$$

Therefore, we obtain

$$x_{N+1}(t) = x_N(t), \quad \text{for } t \in [0, T_0 \wedge \tau_N].$$

For each $\omega \in \Omega$, there exists an $N_0(\omega) > 0$ such that $0 < T_0 \leq \tau_{N_0}$. Now define $x(t)$ by $x(t) = x_{N_0}(t)$ for $t \in [0, T_0]$. Since $x(t \wedge \tau_N) = x_N(t \wedge \tau_N)$, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} x(t \wedge \tau_N) &= \xi(0) + D(t \wedge \tau_N, (x_N)_{t \wedge \tau_N}) - D(0, \xi) + \int_0^{t \wedge \tau_N} f_N(s, (x_N)_s) ds \\ &\quad + \int_0^{t \wedge \tau_N} g_N(s, (x_N)_s) dw(s) + \int_0^{t \wedge \tau_N} \int_Z h_N(s, (x_N)_{s-}, v) N(ds, dv) \\ &= \xi(0) + D(t \wedge \tau_N, x_{t \wedge \tau_N}) - D(0, \xi) + \int_0^{t \wedge \tau_N} f(s, x_s) ds \\ &\quad + \int_0^{t \wedge \tau_N} g(s, x_s) dw(s) + \int_0^{t \wedge \tau_N} \int_Z h(s, x_{s-}, v) N(ds, dv). \end{aligned}$$

Letting $N \rightarrow \infty$ then yields

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= \xi(0) + D(t, x_t) - D(0, \xi) + \int_0^t f(s, x_s) ds \\ &\quad + \int_0^t g(s, x_s) dw(s) + \int_0^t \int_Z h(s, x_{s-}, v) N(ds, dv), \quad t \in [0, T_0]. \end{aligned}$$

We can see that $x(t)$ is the solution of equation (2.1). \square

Remark 3.3 From Theorem 3.2, we derive the existence and uniqueness of solution to equation (2.1) under local Carathéodory conditions with the non-Lipschitz conditions in [32, 35, 36] being regarded as special cases, which makes it more feasible that the conditions of equation (2.1) can be satisfied.

If $k_N(t, u)$ is independent of t , i.e. $k_N(t, u) = k_N(u)$, we obtain the following corollary.

Corollary 3.1 *Let Assumptions 2.1 and 2.4 hold. Assume that, for any integer $N > 0$ and $t \in [0, T]$, there exists a positive constant k_N such that, for any $\varphi, \psi \in C_g$ with $|\varphi|_g, |\psi|_g \leq N$, it follows that*

$$|b(t, \varphi) - b(t, \psi)|^2 \vee |\sigma(t, \varphi) - \sigma(t, \psi)|^2 \leq k_N(|\varphi - \psi|_g^2), \quad (3.29)$$

$$\int_Z |h(t, \varphi, v) - h(t, \psi, v)|^2 \pi(dv) \leq k_N(|\varphi - \psi|_g^2), \quad (3.30)$$

where $k_N(u)$ is a concave and nondecreasing function such that $k_N(0) = 0$ and $\int_{0^+}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k_N(u)} du = \infty$. Then equation (2.1) has a unique local solution $x(t)$ on $[0, T]$.

Proof In fact, if the conditions of Corollary 3.1 hold, then Assumption 2.5 also holds. Thus, from Theorem 3.2, we can prove that equation (2.1) has a unique local solution $x(t)$ on $[0, T]$. \square

Remark 3.4 If we let $k_N(u) \equiv k_N u$, $k_N, u \geq 0$, then conditions (3.29) and (3.30) imply the local Lipschitz condition which was investigated by [5, 9, 13]. Therefore, the corresponding results of [5, 9, 13] are improved and generalized by Theorem 3.2 and Corollary 3.1.

4 Exponential estimations for solutions

In this section, we will give the p th exponential estimates and almost surely asymptotic estimations of solutions to equation (2.1).

Assumption 4.1 (Non-linear growth condition) For any $\varphi, \psi \in C_g$ and $t \in [0, T]$,

$$|f(t, \varphi)|^2 \vee |g(t, \varphi)|^2 \leq \rho(1 + |\varphi|_g^2),$$

$$\left(\int_Z |h(t, \varphi, v)|^p \pi(dv) \right)^{\frac{2}{p}} \leq \rho(1 + |\varphi|_g^2),$$

where $\rho(\cdot)$ is a concave and nondecreasing function from R^+ to R^+ such that $\rho(0) = 0$ and $\rho(u) > 0$ for $u > 0$.

Since $\rho(\cdot)$ is concave and $\rho(0) = 0$, one can find a pair of positive constants a and b such that $\rho(u) \leq a + bu$ for all $u \geq 0$.

Remark 4.1 In particular, we see clearly that if let $\rho(u) = Lu$, $L > 0$, then Assumption 4.1 reduces to the linear growth condition. In other words, Assumption 4.1 is much weaker than the linear growth condition.

Suppose that equation (2.1) has a unique solution $x(t)$, $t \in [-\infty, T]$. Along with the non-linear growth condition, we first establish the p th exponential estimates.

Theorem 4.1 Let $E|\xi|_g^p < \infty$ and Assumption 4.1 hold. Then, for any $t \in [0, T]$ and $p \geq 2$,

$$E \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} |x(t)|^p \leq \left[\frac{k_0}{1 - k_0} E|\xi|_g^p + \frac{M_1}{(1 - k_0)^p} \right] e^{\frac{M_2}{(1 - k_0)^p} T}, \quad (4.1)$$

where M_1, M_2 are two positive constants.

Proof Without loss of generality, we assume that $x(t)$ is bounded. Otherwise, for each integer $n \geq 1$, define the stopping time

$$\tau_n = \inf\{t \in [0, T] : |x(t)| \geq n\}.$$

If we can show (4.1) for the stopped processes $x(t \wedge \tau_n)$, then the general case follows upon letting $n \rightarrow \infty$. By the Itô formula, we derive that

$$\begin{aligned} & |x(t) - D(t, x_t)|^p \\ &= |x(0) - D(0, x_0)|^p + \int_0^t p |x(s) - D(s, x_s)|^{p-2} [x(s) - D(s, x_s)]^\top f(s, x_s) ds \\ &\quad + \int_0^t \frac{p}{2} |x(s) - D(s, x_s)|^{p-2} |g(s, x_s)|^2 ds \\ &\quad + \int_0^t \frac{p(p-2)}{2} |x(s) - D(s, x_s)|^{p-4} [x(s) - D(s, x_s)]^\top g(s, x_s)^2 ds \\ &\quad + \int_0^t p |x(s) - D(s, x_s)|^{p-2} [x(s) - D(s, x_s)]^\top g(s, x_s) dw(s) \\ &\quad + \int_0^t \int_Z (|x(s) - D(s, x_s) + h(s, x_{s-}, v)|^p - |x(s) - D(s, x_s)|^p) N(ds, dv). \end{aligned} \quad (4.2)$$

Taking the expectation on both sides of (4.2), one gets

$$\begin{aligned}
 & E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} (|x(s) - D(s, x_s)|^p) \\
 & \leq E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} |x(0) - D(0, x_0)|^p + E \int_0^t p |x(s) - D(s, x_s)|^{p-1} |f(s, x_s)| ds \\
 & \quad + E \int_0^t \frac{p(p-1)}{2} |x(s) - D(s, x_s)|^{p-2} |g(s, x_s)|^2 ds \\
 & \quad + E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} \int_0^s p |x(\sigma) - D(\sigma, x_\sigma)|^{p-2} [x(\sigma) - D(\sigma, x_\sigma)]^\top g(\sigma, x_\sigma) dw(\sigma) \\
 & \quad + E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} \int_0^s \int_Z (|x(\sigma) - D(\sigma, x_\sigma) + h(\sigma, x_{\sigma-}, v)|^p \\
 & \quad - |x(\sigma) - D(\sigma, x_\sigma)|^p) N(d\sigma, dv). \tag{4.3}
 \end{aligned}$$

By Lemma 3.1 and Assumption 2.1, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
 E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} |x(0) - D(0, x_0)|^p & \leq [1 + \epsilon_1^{\frac{1}{p-1}}]^{p-1} \left(E |x(0)|^p + \frac{E |D(0, x_0)|^p}{\epsilon_1} \right) \\
 & \leq [1 + \epsilon_1^{\frac{1}{p-1}}]^{p-1} \left(E |x(0)|^p + k^p \frac{E |x_0|_g^p}{\epsilon_1} \right) \\
 & \leq (1 + k_0)^p E |\xi|_g^p, \tag{4.4}
 \end{aligned}$$

where $\epsilon_1 = k_0^{p-1}$. Using the basic inequality

$$a^{p-1}b \leq \frac{\epsilon(p-1)}{p} a^p + \frac{1}{p\epsilon^{p-1}} b^p, \quad a, b > 0, p \geq 2, \text{ and } \epsilon > 0,$$

we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 & E \int_0^t p |x(s) - D(s, x_s)|^{p-1} |f(s, x_s)| ds \\
 & \leq E \int_0^t p \left[\frac{\epsilon_2(p-1)}{p} |x(s) - D(s, x_s)|^p + \frac{1}{p\epsilon_2^{p-1}} |f(s, x_s)|^p \right] ds \\
 & \leq \epsilon_2(p-1) \int_0^t E \sup_{0 \leq \sigma \leq s} |x(\sigma) - D(\sigma, x_\sigma)|^p ds + \frac{1}{\epsilon_2^{p-1}} \int_0^t E |f(s, x_s)|^p ds, \tag{4.5}
 \end{aligned}$$

where $\epsilon_2 > 0$. By Lemma 3.1, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned}
 & E \sup_{0 \leq \sigma \leq s} |x(\sigma) - D(\sigma, x_\sigma)|^p ds \\
 & \leq (1 + k_0)^{p-1} \left(E \sup_{0 \leq \sigma \leq s} |x(\sigma)|^p + k_0 E \sup_{0 \leq \sigma \leq s} |x_\sigma|_g^p \right) \\
 & \leq (1 + k_0)^p \left[E \sup_{0 \leq \sigma \leq s} |x(\sigma)|^p + E \sup_{0 \leq \sigma \leq s} \sup_{-\infty \leq u \leq 0} \left(\frac{|x(s+u)|}{g(u)} \right)^p \right] \\
 & \leq (1 + k_0)^p \left(E |\xi|_g^p + 2E \sup_{0 \leq \sigma \leq s} |x(\sigma)|^p \right). \tag{4.6}
 \end{aligned}$$

From Assumption 4.1, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} E \int_0^t |f(s, x_s)|^p ds &\leq E \int_0^t [\rho(1 + |x_s|_g^2)]^{\frac{p}{2}} ds, \\ &\leq E \int_0^t [a + b(1 + |x_s|_g^2)]^{\frac{p}{2}} ds. \end{aligned}$$

Applying the basic inequality $|a + b|^{\frac{p}{2}} \leq 2^{\frac{p}{2}-1}(|a|^{\frac{p}{2}} + |b|^{\frac{p}{2}})$, it is easy to see that

$$\begin{aligned} E \int_0^t |f(s, x_s)|^p ds &\leq 2^{\frac{p}{2}-1} E \int_0^t [(a + b)^{\frac{p}{2}} + b^{\frac{p}{2}} |x_s|_g^p] ds \\ &\leq 2^{\frac{p}{2}-1} (a + b)^{\frac{p}{2}} (1 + E|\xi|_g^p) T + 2^{\frac{p}{2}-1} (a + b)^{\frac{p}{2}} \int_0^t E \sup_{0 \leq \sigma \leq s} |x(\sigma)|^p ds. \end{aligned} \quad (4.7)$$

Inserting (4.6) and (4.7) into (4.5) and letting $\epsilon_2 = \sqrt{2(a + b)}$, we obtain

$$E \int_0^t p |x(s) - D(s, x_s)|^{p-1} |f(s, x_s)| ds \leq \bar{c}_1 (1 + E|\xi|_g^p) T + \bar{c}_1 \int_0^t E \sup_{0 \leq \sigma \leq s} |x(\sigma)|^p ds, \quad (4.8)$$

where $\bar{c}_1 = 2\sqrt{2(a + b)}(p - 1)(1 + k_0)^p + \sqrt{\frac{a+b}{2}}$. For the third term of the inequality (4.3), by applying the basic inequality

$$a^{p-2} b^2 \leq \frac{\epsilon(p-2)}{p} a^p + \frac{1}{p\epsilon^{\frac{p-2}{2}}} b^p,$$

it follows that, for $a, b > 0$, $p \geq 2$, and $\epsilon > 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} E \int_0^t \frac{p(p-1)}{2} |x(s) - D(s, x_s)|^{p-2} |g(s, x_s)|^2 ds &\leq \frac{p(p-1)}{2} E \int_0^t \left[\frac{\epsilon_3(p-2)}{p} |x(s) - D(s, x_s)|^p + \frac{2}{p\epsilon_3^{\frac{p-2}{2}}} |g(s, x_s)|^p \right] ds \\ &\leq \frac{p(p-1)}{2} \int_0^t \left[\frac{\epsilon_3(p-2)}{p} (1 + k_0)^p (E|\xi|_g^p + 2E \sup_{0 \leq \sigma \leq s} |x(\sigma)|^p) \right] ds \\ &\quad + \frac{p(p-1)}{2} \frac{2}{p\epsilon_3^{\frac{p-2}{2}}} 2^{\frac{p}{2}-1} (a + b)^{\frac{p}{2}} \left[(1 + E|\xi|_g^p) T + \int_0^t E \sup_{0 \leq \sigma \leq s} |x(\sigma)|^p ds \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Letting $\epsilon_3 = 2(a + b)$,

$$\begin{aligned} E \int_0^t \frac{p(p-1)}{2} |x(s) - D(s, x_s)|^{p-2} |g(s, x_s)|^2 ds &\leq \bar{c}_2 (1 + E|\xi|_g^p) T + \bar{c}_2 \int_0^t E \sup_{0 \leq \sigma \leq s} |x(\sigma)|^p ds, \end{aligned} \quad (4.9)$$

where $\bar{c}_2 = (p-1)(a+b)[1+2(p-2)(1+k_0)^p]$. Noting that the fourth term of (4.3) is a martingale, we easily obtain

$$E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} \int_0^s p |x(\sigma) - D(\sigma, x_\sigma)|^{p-2} [x(\sigma) - D(\sigma, x_\sigma)]^\top g(\sigma, x_\sigma) dW(\sigma) = 0. \quad (4.10)$$

Finally, note that the Lévy jump $\tilde{N}(dt, dv)$ is a martingale and $N(dt, dv) = \tilde{N}(dt, dv) + \pi(dv)dt$, we derive that

$$\begin{aligned} & E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} \int_0^s \int_Z (|x(\sigma) - D(\sigma, x_\sigma) + h(\sigma, x_{\sigma-}, v)|^p - |x(\sigma) - D(\sigma, x_\sigma)|^p) N(d\sigma, dv) \\ & \leq E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} \int_0^s \int_Z (|x(\sigma) - D(\sigma, x_\sigma) + h(\sigma, x_{\sigma-}, v)|^p - |x(\sigma) - D(\sigma, x_\sigma)|^p) \pi(dv) ds. \end{aligned}$$

By the mean value theorem, we obtain, for any $|\theta| < 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} & E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} \int_0^s \int_Z (|x(\sigma) - D(\sigma, x_\sigma) + h(\sigma, x_{\sigma-}, v)|^p - |x(\sigma) - D(\sigma, x_\sigma)|^p) N(d\sigma, dv) \\ & \leq pE \int_0^t \int_Z [|x(s) - D(s, x_s) + \theta h(s, x_{s-}, v)|^{p-1} |h(s, x_{s-}, v)|] \pi(dv) ds. \end{aligned}$$

Together with the basic inequality $|a+b|^{p-1} \leq 2^{p-2}(|a|^{p-1} + |b|^{p-1})$, this implies that

$$\begin{aligned} & E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} \int_0^s \int_Z (|x(\sigma) - D(\sigma, x_\sigma) + h(\sigma, x_{\sigma-}, v)|^p - |x(\sigma) - D(\sigma, x_\sigma)|^p) N(d\sigma, dv) \\ & \leq p2^{p-2}E \int_0^t \int_Z [|x(s) - D(s, x_s)|^{p-1} |h(s, x_{s-}, v)| + |\theta|^{p-1} |h(s, x_{s-}, v)|^p] \pi(dv) ds. \end{aligned}$$

By Assumption 4.1, we get

$$\begin{aligned} E \int_0^t \int_Z |h(s, x_{s-}, v)|^p \pi(dv) ds & \leq E \int_0^t [\rho(1 + |x_{s-}|_g^2)]^{\frac{p}{2}} ds \\ & \leq 2^{\frac{p}{2}-1} (a+b)^{\frac{p}{2}} \left(E |\xi|_g^p T + \int_0^t E \sup_{0 \leq \sigma \leq s} |x(\sigma)|^p ds \right). \end{aligned}$$

Similar to the computation of (4.8), it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} & E \int_0^t \int_Z p2^{p-2} |x(s) - D(s, x_s)|^{p-1} |h(s, x_{s-}, v)| \pi(dv) ds \\ & \leq \left[(p-1)2^p(1+k_0)^p \pi(Z) + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \sqrt{a+b} \right] (1 + E |\xi|_g^p) T \\ & \quad + \left[(p-1)2^p(1+k_0)^p \pi(Z) + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \sqrt{a+b} \right] \int_0^t E \sup_{0 \leq \sigma \leq s} |x(\sigma)|^p ds. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} \int_0^s \int_Z (|x(\sigma) - D(\sigma, x_\sigma) + h(\sigma, x_{\sigma-}, v)|^p - |x(\sigma) - D(\sigma, x_\sigma)|^p) N(d\sigma, dv) \\ & \leq \bar{c}_3 (1 + E |\xi|_g^p) T + \bar{c}_3 \int_0^t E \sup_{0 \leq \sigma \leq s} |x(\sigma)|^p ds, \end{aligned} \quad (4.11)$$

where $\bar{c}_3 = p2^{p-2}2^{\frac{p}{2}-1}(a+b)^{\frac{p}{2}} + (p-1)2^p(1+k_0)^p\pi(Z) + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}\sqrt{a+b}$. Combining (4.3), (4.4), and (4.8)-(4.11), we obtain

$$E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} (|x(s) - D(s, x_s)|^p) \leq M_1 + M_2 \int_0^t E \sup_{0 \leq \sigma \leq s} |x(\sigma)|^p ds, \quad (4.12)$$

where $M_1 = (1+k_0)^p E|\xi|_g^p + \sum_{k=1}^3 \bar{c}_k(1+E|\xi|_g^p)T$, $M_2 = 2 \sum_{k=1}^3 \bar{c}_k$. On the other hand, by Lemma 3.3 and Assumption 2.1, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} |x(s)|^p &\leq k_0 E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} |x_s|_g^p + \frac{1}{(1-k_0)^{p-1}} E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} (|x(s) - D(s, x_s)|^p) \\ &\leq k_0 E|\xi|_g^p + k_0 E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} |x(s)|^p + \frac{1}{(1-k_0)^{p-1}} E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} (|x(s) - D(s, x_s)|^p). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} |x(s)|^p &\leq \frac{k_0}{1-k_0} E|\xi|_g^p + \frac{1}{(1-k_0)^p} E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} (|x(s) - D(s, x_s)|^p) \\ &\leq \frac{k_0}{1-k_0} E|\xi|_g^p + \frac{M_1}{(1-k_0)^p} + \frac{M_2}{(1-k_0)^p} \int_0^t E \sup_{0 \leq \sigma \leq s} |x(\sigma)|^p ds. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the Gronwall inequality implies that

$$E \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} |x(s)|^p \leq \left[\frac{k_0}{1-k_0} E|\xi|_g^p + \frac{M_1}{(1-k_0)^p} \right] e^{\frac{M_2}{(1-k_0)^p} T}.$$

The proof is complete. \square

Remark 4.2 From Theorem 4.1, we see that the p th moment will grow at most exponentially with exponent $\frac{M_2}{(1-k_0)^p}$. It should be mentioned that (4.1) can be expressed as

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{t} \log(E|x(t)|^p) \leq \frac{M_2}{(1-k_0)^p}. \quad (4.13)$$

The inequality (4.13) shows that the p th moment Lyapunov exponent should not be greater than $\frac{M_2}{(1-k_0)^p}$.

The next theorem shows that the p th exponential estimations implies the almost surely asymptotic estimations, and we give an upper bound for the sample Lyapunov exponent.

Theorem 4.2 *Under Assumption 4.1, we have*

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{t} \log|x(t)| \leq \frac{9\sqrt{a+b} + 3(a+b) + 16\pi(Z)}{(1-k_0)^2}, \quad a.s. \quad (4.14)$$

That is, the sample Lyapunov exponent of the solution should not be greater than $\frac{9\sqrt{a+b} + 3(a+b) + 16\pi(Z)}{(1-k_0)^2}$.

Proof For each $n = 1, 2, \dots$, it follows from Theorem 4.1 (taking $p = 2$) that

$$E\left(\sup_{n-1 \leq t \leq n} |x(t)|^2\right) \leq \beta e^{\gamma n},$$

where $\beta = \frac{1+3k_0}{(1-k_0)^2} E|\xi|_g^2 + \frac{9\sqrt{a+b}+3(a+b)+16\pi(Z)}{(1-k_0)^2} (1 + E|\xi|_g^2) T$ and $\gamma = \frac{18\sqrt{a+b}+6(a+b)+32\pi(Z)}{(1-k_0)^2}$. Hence, for any $\varepsilon > 0$, by the Chebyshev inequality, it follows that

$$P\left\{\omega: \sup_{n-1 \leq t \leq n} |x(t)|^2 > e^{(\gamma+\varepsilon)n}\right\} \leq \beta e^{-\varepsilon n}.$$

Since $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \beta e^{-\varepsilon n} < \infty$, by the Borel-Cantelli lemma, we deduce that there exists an integer n_0 such that

$$\sup_{n-1 \leq t \leq n} |x(t)|^2 \leq e^{(\gamma+\varepsilon)n} \quad \text{a.s. } n \geq n_0.$$

Thus, for almost all $\omega \in \Omega$, if $n-1 \leq t \leq n$ and $n \geq n_0$, then

$$\frac{1}{t} \log |x(t)| = \frac{1}{2t} \log(|x(t)|^2) \leq \frac{(\gamma + \varepsilon)n}{2(n-1)}. \quad (4.15)$$

Taking the limsup in (4.15) leads to an almost surely exponential estimate, that is,

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{t} \log |x(t)| \leq \frac{\gamma + \varepsilon}{2} = \frac{9\sqrt{a+b} + 3(a+b) + 16\pi(Z)}{(1-k_0)^2}, \quad \text{a.s.}$$

The required assertion (4.14) follows because $\varepsilon > 0$ is arbitrary. \square

5 Examples

Example 5.1 Let us return to equation (1.1),

$$dx(t) = k[\lambda - x(t)] dt + \theta \sqrt{x(t)} dw(t), \quad x(0) = x_0, \quad (5.1)$$

where $k, \lambda \geq 0, \theta > 0$, and $x_0 > 0$. $w(t)$ is a one-dimensional Brownian motion.

Clearly, the diffusion coefficient of equation (5.1) does not satisfy the Lipschitz condition. Let $k(t, u) = \theta k(u)$, we see that $k(u) = \sqrt{u}$ is a nondecreasing, positive, and concave function on $[0, \infty)$ with $k(0) = 0$ and

$$\int_{0^+} \frac{du}{k(u)} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\varepsilon}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} du = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\varepsilon}^{+\infty} 2 d\sqrt{u} = 2 \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt{u}|_{\varepsilon}^{+\infty} = \infty.$$

Then by the comparison theorem of differential dynamic systems we know that Assumptions 2.2 and 2.3 hold for equation (5.1).

Example 5.2 Consider the semi-linear NSFDEs with pure jumps

$$d[x(t) - 0.1x_t] = ax_t dt + \int_Z b(x_{t-}) \sigma(t, x_{t-}) \nu N(dt, dv), \quad t \in [0, T]. \quad (5.2)$$

Here $D(t, x_t) = 0.1x_t$ and a is a constant. Assume that $b(\cdot)$ satisfies the local Lipschitz condition: for any $N > 0$, there exists a positive constant J_N such that, for all $\varphi, \psi \in C_g$ with $|\varphi|, |\psi| \leq N$ and $t \in [0, T]$,

$$|b(\varphi) - b(\psi)|^2 \leq J_N |\varphi - \psi|_g^2.$$

$\sigma(t, \cdot)$ satisfies Assumptions 2.2-2.4 and there exists a positive constant \bar{C} such that

$$\sup_{\varphi \in C_g, t \in [0, T]} |\sigma(t, \varphi)| \leq \bar{C}.$$

It is easily seen that equation (5.2) does not satisfy the non-Lipschitz condition of [32, 34], so the result in [32, 34] does not apply to equation (5.2).

We assume that $\int_Z |v|^2 \pi(dv) < \infty$ and $b(u)$, $\sigma(t, u)$ are continuous in u for each $u \in [0, \infty)$. Let

$$A_N(x) = \left[a^2 + 2J_N \bar{C}^2 \int_Z |v|^2 \pi(dv) \right] x, \quad B_N(t, x) = 2 \left[\sup_{|x| \leq N} |b(x)|^2 \int_Z |v|^2 \pi(dv) \right] k(t, x),$$

where $k(t, x)$ satisfies Assumptions 2.2, 2.3. Obviously, the coefficients $0.1x, ax, b(x)\sigma(t, x)v$ satisfy Assumptions 2.2-2.4 and $k_N(t, x) = A_N(x) + B_N(t, x)$ satisfies Assumption 2.5, by Theorem 3.2, we see that equation (5.2) has a unique solution $x(t)$ on $[0, T]$.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors' contributions

All authors contributed equally to the manuscript and typed, read, and approved the final manuscript.

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